THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS—AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1257.] SATURDAY, October 22, 1804. [VOLUME XIX.

Runaway in City Jail.

JAMES, an elderly slave, of Indian complexion, and bald on the crown of his head; says he belongs to Mr. William Barnett, in Port Royal, and left his master's service some weeks ago; was taken up in a cave near the city, and committed to jail. His owner will please send for him to

WM. ROSE, Keeper.

Richmond, October 15th, 1804. eSat.

The full-blooded and complete ENGLISH STALLION

WRANGLER,

The property of Col. Miles Selden, and others,

WILL stand at my stable in the county of Prince-Edward, ten miles below the court-house, and two from Elisha Betts's Tavern, the ensuing season. The terms, pedigree and performance will be made known before the season commences.

THOMAS HASKINS.

October 1st, 1804. oaw4*

Runaway in City Jail.

BRIDGE, a short thick fellow, of middle age, says he belongs to Mr. John Sommerville, of Granville county, No. Car. and eloped from *Arthur Johnson, his Overseer, on his Mecklenburg plantation*, in June or July last. The said plantation is within a mile of Sir Peyton Skipwith's seat. His owner or overseer is requested to come or send for him to

Wm. ROSE, Keeper.

October 15, 1804. oawtf

To be sold, for ready Money.

In pursuance of a deed of trust from David Ross, esq. in order to raise the sum of two thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars and sixty-five cents, with interest thereon at the rate of five per centum per annum, from the 2d day of July 1804, till payment—and the further sum of three thousand three hundred and sixty-one dollars and sixty four cents, with the like interest from the 29th day of September 1806, till payment, being the balance due on the two last instalments of a debt due from the said David Ross to the trustees of James Dunlop, deceased, under a decree of the High Court of Chancery, and secured by deed of trust, the following

Lands, Lots & Tenements,

OR such part of them as may be necessary to raise the sum aforesaid, with the charges and expences of sale: An Estate or Plantation in Goochland, called Cokes, containing by estimation, fifteen hundred acres, be the same more or less, lying on the waters of Byrd Creek, and purchased by the said Ross of the representatives of James Cole, of William Cole and of John Hughes, and adjoining the lands of Richard Adams and S. Richardson, according to its known boundaries as held by the said Ross. Also, an Estate or Plantation, all or the greater part of which is in the county of Fluvanna, known by the name of MOUNT PROSPECT, containing by estimation, twelve hundred acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of James Quarles and Joseph Haden. Also, the following Lots, in the town of Columbia and county of Fluvanna, to wit—Lot, No. 63, on which the ware-house is built; Lot, No. 73, on which is a store, now or late in the occupation of J. Forbes; and Lot, No. 74, now or late in the occupation of J. Strother.

The sale will take place at John Napier's Tavern, in the town of Columbia, on Saturday the 31st day of November next—and the Lands and Tenements aforesaid will be set up in that order which shall appear best to suit the purchasers, and most beneficial to the parties interested.

John Wickham,
Benj. Mosby, } *Trustees.*
Geo. Greenhow,

Richmond, 17th October, 1804.

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, are hereby requested to take notice; That the President and Directors of the said Insurance Company, have this day unanimously ordered that the said Stockholders pay on the sixth day of December next, at their office in Alexandria, three dollars on each share of stock held by them in the stock of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

A reference to the following extract of the law of incorporation will shew the necessity of a punctual attention to this call.

By order of the President and Directors of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

James B. Nickolls, Sec'ry.

Extract from the Act of Incorporation.

"And if any subscriber, his executors, administrators or assigns, shall fail to pay the sum called for by him, her or them, at the time appointed for such payment, every such share shall be forfeited, and all the monies paid thereupon for the use of the Company, and the holder or holders of such share or shares, shall moreover be liable for the remaining sums of money, when the same shall be called for by the President and Directors; to be recovered by them where the sum shall amount to twenty dollars and upwards, by motion in any Court of Record within this Commonwealth, giving the holder or holders of such shares, their executors or administrators, ten days notice of such motion, and where the sum called for be less than twenty dollars, by petition or warrant as the case may be."

Alexandria, October 18. 2aw6w.

*** Mr. Bowen, of Winchester; Mr. Green, of Fredericksburg; and Mr. Davis, of Richmond, are requested to insert the above advertisement in their respective papers, twice a week for six weeks.

The Lectures on Law and Police,

at the College of William and Mary, will commence on the 20th of November.

October 18th, 1804. tN20

Richmond, October 20th, 1804.

PROPOSALS

By RITCHIE & WORSLEY, and AUG. DAVIS,

For publishing by subscription, the

DEBATES AND OTHER PROCEEDINGS OF THE *VIRGINIA CONVENTION*, ON THE ADOPTION OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

ON the advantages of a work, whose character is so well established, as that of the Debates of the Virginia Convention, it would be useless to expatiate. A work which gives the most comprehensive account extant, of the proceedings and arguments on the adoption of the present constitution of the United States, certainly needs not the passing tribute of the mere mechanical Editor. If the reputation of a book which is so frequently mentioned has not already anticipated these eulogiums of the Editor, such a character, often mercenary, and always partial, can scarcely be expected to bring it into notice. If the merits of the work have been already appreciated, the eulogiums of the Editor will surely be unnecessary.

The Debates of the Virginia Convention are completely out of print. No more than 1500 copies of the first edition were ever published; and not more than one edition has ever appeared. Hence it is that the demand for this work has scarcely ever been supplied: and it is hence that the present publishers have been induced to print a second edition.

Several mistakes, which had crept into the former edition, will be corrected: the speeches will sometimes be disposed for a more satisfactory perusal, by distributing them into appropriate paragraphs: and the entire execution of the work will be in every respect more perfect.

CONDITIONS.

1. This work, which was divided into three volumes in the former edition, will now be comprised into one.
2. It will be printed with a new type, on very good paper, in the octavo form.
3. It will be bound in boards. An additional expence of 50 cents will be required for binding it in leather.
4. The price to subscribers will be three dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the copy. Non-subscribers will have to pay four dollars.
5. It is now in the press. The labor of two compositors and two pressmen is constantly employed upon it; and it may be expected to appear in Feb. or March, 1805.

FOR SALE, A TRACT of LAND,

IN the county of Hanover, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less. This land lies in the neighborhood of Dr. Robert Honeyman, and joins the lands of the late Gen. Nelson. Col. William Fontaine, of Hanover, who is authorised to dispose of the property, will shew the premises to any person inclinable to purchase, and if more convenient to the purchaser to give property in exchange than to pay cash, property in the city of Richmond will be received in payment.

J. P. HOPKINS.

Richmond, Oct. 1st, 1804. tf

IN THE PRESS,

AND SPEEDILY WILL BE RE-PUBLISHED, BY JOHN COURTNEY, Jun. OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND:

COURTNEY's

LAST EDITION OF HYMNS AND SPIRITUAL SONGS,

With an additional number entirely NEW.

William Jones,

OF PHILADELPHIA, AND

Neil McCoull,

OF RICHMOND,

BEING appointed to settle the business of ROSS & FORD, the collection of debts devolves on NEIL McCOUL, who requests those indebted to come forward and give assurances when payment may be expected—as it is his duty to commence suits immediately against those who do not.

WILLIAM JONES.
NEIL McCOULL.

Richmond, October 17, 1804. 3w.

To be Sold,

At Public Auction, before the door of the Union Tavern, on the first day of January next, four likely

Negro Fellows & a Woman,

BELONGING to the estate of William Harris, dec. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS HARRIS, Adm'r.

October 19th, 1804. tds

WASHINGTON, October 3.

The following is the address, lately delivered by the president of the United States, to the chiefs of the Osage Nation:

My Children, White Hairs, Chiefs and Warriors of the Osage Nation,

I repeat to you assurances of the satisfaction it has given me to receive you here. Besides the labor of such a journey, the confidence you have shewn in the honor and friendship of my countrymen is peculiarly gratifying, and I hope you have seen that your confidence was justly placed, that you have found yourselves, since you crossed the Mississippi, among brothers and friends, with whom you were as safe as at home.

My Children: I sincerely weep with you over the graves of your chiefs and friends, who fell by the hands of their enemies lately defending the Osage river. Had they been prisoners, and living, we would have recovered them; but no voice can awake the dead, no power undo what is done; on this side of the Mississippi where our government has been long established, and our authority organized, our friends visiting us are safe. We hope it will not be long before our voice will be heard and our arm respected by those who meditate to injure our friends on the other side of that river; in the mean time governor Harrison will be directed to take proper measures to inquire into the circumstances of the transaction, to report them to us for consideration and for the further measures they may require.

My Children: By late arrangements with France and Spain, we now take their place as your neighbors, friends and fathers; and we hope you will have no cause to regret the change. It is so long since our forefathers came from beyond the great water, that we have lost the memory of it, and seem to have grown out of this land, as you have done: never more will you have occasion to change your fathers. We are all now of one family, born in the same land, and bound to live as brothers, and the strangers from beyond the great water are gone from among us, the great spirit has given you strength, and has given us strength; not that we might hurt one another, but to each other all the good in our power. Our dwellings indeed are very far apart; but not too far to carry on commerce and useful intercourse. You have furs and peltries which we want, and we have clothes and other useful things that you want; let us employ ourselves then in mutually accommodating each other. To begin this on our part, it was necessary to know what nations inhabited the great country called Louisiana, which embraces all the waters of the Mississippi and Missouri, what number of peltries they could furnish, what quantities and what kinds of merchandize they would require, where would be the deposits most convenient for them, and to make an exact map of all these waters. For this purpose I sent a beloved man, captain Lewis, one of my own household, and learn something of the people with whom we are now united, and to let you know we are your friends, to invite you to come to see us, and to tell us how we can be useful to you.

I thank you for the readiness with which you have listened to his voice, and for the favor you shewed him in his passage up the Missouri. I hope your countrymen will favor and protect him as far as they extend. On his return we shall hear what he has seen and learnt, and proceed to establish trading houses where our red brethren shall think best, and to exchange commodities with them on terms with which they will be satisfied.

With the same views I had prepared another party to go up the Red River to its source, thence to the source of the Arkansa, and down to its mouth, but I will now give orders that they shall only go a small distance up the Red River this season, and return to tell us what they have seen, and that they shall not set out for the head of that river till the ensuing spring, when you will be at home, and will, I hope, guide and guard them on their journey. I also propose the next year to send another small party up the river Kansas to its source, thence to the head of the river of the Panis, and down to its mouth, and others up the river on the north side of Missouri. For guards along this river we must make arrangements with the nations inhabiting them.

My Children: I was sorry to learn that a schism had taken place in your nation, and that a part of your people had withdrawn with the great truck, to the Arkansa River: we will send an agent to them, and will use our best offices to prevail on them to return, and to live in union with you. We wish you to make them also our friends, and to make that friendship and the weight it may give us with them, useful to you and them.

We propose, my children, immediately to establish an agent to reside with you, who will speak to you our words and convey yours to us; who will be the guardian of our peace and friendship, convey truths from the one to the other, dissipate all falsehoods which might tend to alienate and divide us, and maintain a good understanding and friendship between us; as the distance is too great for you to come often, and tell us your wants, you will tell them to him on the spot, and he will convey them to us in writing, so that we shall be sure that they come from you. Through the intervention of such an agent, we shall hope that our friendship will forever be preserved; no wrong will ever be done you by our nation, and we trust that yours will do none to us; and should ungovernable individuals commit unauthorised outrage on either side, let them be duly punished; or if they escape, let us make to each other the best satisfaction the case admits, and not let our peace be be broken by bad men, for all people have some bad men among them whom no laws can restrain. As you have taken so long a journey to see your fathers, we wish you not to return until you have visited our country and towns towards the sea coast. This will be new and satisfactory to you, and it will give you the same knowledge of the country on this side of the Mississippi, which we are endeavoring to acquire of that on the other side, by sending trusty persons to explore them.

We propose to do in your country only what we are desirous you should do in ours; we will provide accommodations for your journey, for your comfort while engaged in it, and for your return in safety to your own country, carrying with you these proofs of esteem with which we distinguish our friends, and shall particularly distinguish you. On your return tell your people that I take them all by the hand, that I become their father hereafter, that they shall know our nation only as friends and benefactors; that we have no views upon them but to carry on a commerce useful to them and us; to keep them in peace with their neighbors, that their children may multiply, may grow up and live to a good old age, and their women no longer fear the tomahawk of any enemy.

My Children: These are my words—carry them to your nation—keep them in your memories, and our friendship in your hearts—and may the Great Spirit look down upon us, and cover us with the mantle of his love.

TH: JEFFERSON.

At the time the foregoing address was delivered, the chiefs were presented with the following instrument of writing on parchment:

Chiefs and Warriors of the Osage Nation of Indians!

The president of the United States takes you by the hand and invites you and all the nations of red people within the territory of the United States to look up to him as their father and friend, and to rely in full confidence upon his unvarying disposition to lead and protect them in the paths of peace and harmony, and to cultivate friendship with their brothers of the same color, and with the citizens of the United States.

We have now made the chain of friendship bright between us, binding us together. For your and our sakes, and for the sake of your and our children, we must prevent it from becoming rusty. So long as the mountains in our land shall indure, and our rivers flow, so long may the red and white people dwelling in it, live in the bonds of brotherhood and friendship.

In order that this friendship may be perpetual, and to prevent as far as possible every cause which might interrupt it, it is hereby announced and declared by the authority of the United States, that all lands belonging to you lying within the territory of the United States, shall be and remain the property of your nation, unless you shall voluntarily relinquish or dispose of the same—and all persons, citizens of the United States, are hereby strictly forbidden to disturb you or your nation, in the quiet possession of said lands.

The president of the United States sends you by your beloved chiefs now present a CHAIN,* it is made of pure gold, which will never rust—and may the great spirit assist us in keeping the chain of friendship, of which this golden chain is an emblem, bright for a succession of ages.

Given under my hand and the seal of the War Office of the United States, at the City of Washington, the eighteenth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and four, and of the Independence of the United States the twenty-ninth.

(Signed) H. DEARBORN.

* *This has an allusion to a golden chain with which the instrument was embellished.*

From the Boston Gazette.

AGAMENTICUS.....No. 2.

MESSRS. RUSSELL & CUTLER,

It is contended by the adherents of the present powers, and the advocates of their measures, that our government is a democracy; and as such, poffeffes the inherent principles of its own renovation: that whenever the body-politic becomes dangerouffly diseafed, it can immediately be relieved and eaffly reftored to perfect fanity, through the application of that all-poteot, all-reftoring governmental elixir, *Popular Elections.* But here, alas, the poifon exifts in the very remedy offered. It is the people, who are thus by changing their rulers, to reform and to do away abufes; it is this very body that is the firft diseafed, infected and corrupted. Out of this maffs of corruption then is to arife that fpirit of renovation which is inftantaneouffly to heal and reftore all things to their primitive purity and perfection! but where is this faleinating conffolatory doctrine to be found? Not on the records of experience; not in the pages of faithful, impartial hiftory. It exifts no where, but in the wild reveries of a fevered, philofophic imagination, more illufive than the vifions of Eutopia; or heard only in the wicked ravings of an ambitious afpiring demagogue, who has no other engine to further his deligns, than firft to cajole the people into a fatal fecurity, in order afterwards to plunder and to enflave them.

Let thefe entranced teachers of delufion read the epitaphs of ancient democracies, and enquire of the monuments which are now nodding over their tombs; or rather let them liften to that awful lecture which the French revolution has for fourteen years paft been preaching to the world, and to poferity, on the fearful and feeble nature of governments, organized and directed folely by the caprice of an intoxicated multitude. Let them pauffe here, and then fay, whether elections in governments, purely democratic, were not eventually, rather the highway of plunder, and a thoroughfare for every fpecies of villainy, fraud and tyranny, to make their way to power, than the faffe and peaceful paths by which virtue and talents have marched in unifon to the chair of ftate, to correct, reform and revife.

Let them thoroughly ponder thefe things, and then fay, whether they can honeftly (if they are honeft men and fincere in their profeffions) any longer labor and watch to confound and diffturb the elementary parts of our government, which have been fo nicely feparated and arranged, in order to bring it to that mature ftate of popular perfection which they in their wifdom have thought the only fure teft of perfect liberty, and an abfolute guarantee of equality and protection.

Our government is indeed popular; in that our rulers depend in a manner on the voice of the people. But inftead of prefenting a plan of adminiftration fo undefinable, inexplicable and heterogeneous, in all its parts, as that thing called a *Democracy*, and which the reftleis, turbid fpirits of the nation wifh it to be, we have a federated fyftem of policy, arranged, organized and apportioned, in theory perhaps approximating as near as human wifdom can approach that harmonious and concordant ftate in which fublimity, beauty and convenience conffpire in the different departments to ornament, dignify and aggrandize the whole.

Inftead of that ftate, where every man is in turn a flave, and a tyrant, whofe greateft fecurity is more deceitful than the calm which precedes the hurricane, more awful than the filence which portends the burfting of a volcano. Ours is a fyftem calculated for the temperature of virtue, deligned by its wife and benevolent framers to open a theatre for the diffplay of every noble exertion, to afford equal protection, and fecurity of life and profperity to every rank and grade in fociety, under the fupreme controul of the conftitution and laws; granting exclufive privileges to none, elevating no one above his neighbor, yet leaving the doors of afcent open to all whofe pre-eminent virtue and abilities entitle them to en-

ter, rise and shine, among their fellow-citizens. The former is a soil where the thistle and nightshade take rank and poisonous root, where the bramble and the thorn shoot up to choak and impede the towering grandeur of the oak; there the lightening plays in terror, and the angry tempest spends its fury; there the eye is wearied by the barren confusion, and the heart sickens and faints amid the dreary waste. The latter presents a rich luxuriant plantation, skilfully designed and prudently cultivated, in which wisdom and industry conjoin, with the plastic powers of nature, to rear whatever contributes to the necessities and convenience of life, exhibiting that majestic landscape which at once delights with its variety, and astonishes with the harmony and order of its parts; requiring nothing but steady virtue, penetrating wisdom, and cogent industry, to preserve and perpetuate with increasing glory its primitive beauty and grandeur. This is but a faint and partial transcript of our national form of government, in contradiction to that mad disorganizing system of democracy, under which many unprincipled, ambitious, aspiring demagogues, now roaming and fretting to and fro from the extremity of the country to the other, wish to live, rise and reign.

These men, possessing a portion of talents without principle, are lurking in every secret and hidden corner, sowing the seeds of discord, and tremulous of the day, like spirits of darkness they stalk forth under the curtain of the night, seeking whom to devour. Having no intrinsic virtue of their own, no merit but their industry in the works of iniquity, they for a time cloath themselves in the spotless ermine of disinterested patriotism, stand at every street's corner, patrole the highways, or enter the recesses of idle dissipated resort, proclaiming the glad tidings of liberty, equality, and the rights of man, till like the infuriated preacher of the crusades, they excite the enthusiasm, and lead captive a host of the miserable, the poor, the blind, and the naked, to enter the lists of warfare against their only security and protection, *the constitution and the laws*.

To counteract the malignant designs of those, who are thus endeavoring to undermine the government, and treacherously to plunder and carry away the palladium of our liberties; to build up and perfect that system of national policy, whose foundations are already laid, after the order and designs of the original projectors, our first consideration is to beware what are the principles and what the men to whom we entrust the superintendance of our national concerns.

As citizens of a free and enlightened republic, in which every member enjoys a privilege equal, nay enviable to the proudest associate of aristocracy, the right of suffrage, the right of appointing and disappointing our own rulers, agreeably to our constitution, the only hereditary supremacy we know or acknowledge, and in turn of standing candidate for authority according to the same constitutional measure of qualification, which knows no fortuitous accident of birth, fortune or hereditary rank; which requires no other distinction than pre-eminent virtue and ability, a decided superiority of doing the most public good, we ought not to pass with indifference, matters, which the wisdom of our ancestors, and the profound framers of our national government thought so sacred and dear to every individual, to be wrested from him; too high and important to be entrusted to any man, or body of men, in safe keeping for the benefit of the present and future generations, humanely and perhaps wisely presuming that the birthright of liberty, the title to independence, which they were about to bequeath them, the purchase of blood and a wilderness of toil, would be too valuable a possession, too great a bequest to be left under the trust or guardianship of any but those who were the rightful heirs of the inheritance, that the inestimable price of the purchase, and the privilege of occupancy to them and their children forever, under the warrantee of virtuous and heroic ancestors, signed and sealed with their blood, would never be too meanly appreciated, never be sold to the base hirelings of popularity, nor foolishly squandered on worthless transports from a foreign soil.

From the whole economy of our goverment, if we reflect but one moment, we cannot but see that our political tranquility and prosperity is wholly predicated upon the principle of our being free political agents, constitutionally invested with the power of being ourselves the instruments of our own national happiness or misery, according as the motives and ability of action in that capacity shall be wise and virtuous, or weak and corrupt.—The tenure of this right is such, as no power, without ourselves, can, under the constitution, abrogate or control. It must therefore be our own folly and wickedness, if we are not ever hereafter the happiest people on the globe.

But because we are thus invested with our own sovereignty, and are supreme in the exercise of our rights and privileges, we are not thence to conclude that we are in no danger of losing *that sovereignty*, or that we can retain it in any way or manner we please. It is in the fatal lap of security and listlessness that the evil first begins. It is when the watchmen at the gates sleep, and the centinel at his post, careless of danger, nods, that the insidious foe dares to enter the citadel, to seize the fortress, and aided by those slaves of popularity, whom he has long cajoled, presumes to plant the standard of usurpation over the liberties of the country. Beside, in transacting our political affairs, we are not less the subjects of moral obligation and agency, than in our individal capacity. In either case there is a duty, & a reference is to be had to a moral as well as a political fitness and unfitness of things.—Hence it is as necessary to know and realize our national weakness and imbecility, as to feel and exert our energies, since nothing human is exempt from imperfection, and nothing is left to the direction of man which is not subject to error.

Whatever of a political nature is transacted in the government, is virtually done by every individual in the nation who possesses the right of suffrage through the instrumentality of our rulers. Our first care and concern then is, that in exercising this right, we act upon the most upright and judicious principles, and use the same caution, prudence, and deliberation, which, as honest men, we should wish to employ were we engaged in our own private affairs, and personally to perform the same services for which we delegate them. On this most important transaction, this incipient principle of legislation, recognized by the constitution, primarily depends all our national happiness. And to this important period, now fast approaching, we ought to look with no common concern, nor ordinary calculation, especially since the spirit of party has stalked forth to divide and scatter, and the agents of faction are hourly consulting together in the musky cells of discord, where to begin, and how to perfect their mighty system of ruin. Under an administration of four years duration, the stamina of much future good or evil may be laid, a direction made, an impetus given to public affairs, the consequences of which, though at present unperceived, will have a powerful tendency to shake and even change the form and spirit of our national policy.

It is true, our rulers are not by elevation to office, removed from the responsibility of private citizens. They are amenable to their constituents for whatever they may act or transact, contrary to the plain letter of the constitution. Upon conviction of *high crimes and misdemeanors*, they are not only removeable from office, but are liable to exemplary punishment. For positive defalcation or defraction of the constitution, by the president, or any member of the constituent departments, it was possible thus to take cognizance and to erect an effectual barrier under the supreme law of the land; *but what system of human prudence, or what high tribunal of authority is armed to shield us from the consequences of a weak and pulsied administration?* There are errors in government without the pale of the constitution, more destructive in its consequences, and more to be deprecated than open violation; faults which no statute hath numbered, and which are not discovered in their effects till the hundredth generation afterwards.

Under a due impression of these considerations, we cannot but feel the highest responsibility we are under to our country and posterity, that in the election of our rulers, we proceed with due caution and prudence, and not suffer ourselves to be influenced by any party consideration, nor made the agents of a narrow, partial policy.

NEW YORK, October 29.

LATE FROM LONDON.

Mr. Samuel Campbell, of this city, a passenger in the ship Iris, from London, came to town yesterday in a packet-boat. He left the Iris at the Vineyard, after a passage of 59 days. He has obligingly favoured us with London papers to the 24th of August, six days later than before received.

The Iris left London the 24th of August, and arrived off Martha's Vineyard last Tuesday. About two weeks since she spoke the ship Orlando, capt. Marschalk, from Amsterdam, and saw her again four days since. The Orlando sailed the 22d of August, and brings accounts of a declaration of War by Russia against France. This information (the captain said) was stated in the public prints, and generally believed at Amsterdam.

Passengers in the Iris from London—Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, of this city, Mrs. Renshaw, Miss Jarvis, Col. Cuyler, Mr. Guest, Mr. Kinder, Mr. M'Lachlin, Mr. Albert Rikeman, Mr. Carvill and Sons, Mr. Karsabon, Mr. Jones, Mr. Limerie, and 35 in the steerage.

The most important article in the London papers, is the notice of the arrival at Copenhagen of 10 Russian sail of the line, and the landing 10,000 troops at that place; and of an attempt, by poison, on the life of Louis XVIII. and the King of Sweden. On this subject the editor of the Morning Post says—"The landing of a Russian force in the territory of Denmark, is a circumstance sufficiently indicative of a proper understanding between those two powers, and must remove all doubt with respect to the disposition of the latter, to co-operate in any plan which the former may have resolved to carry into execution. Of the spirited determination of Sweden, our readers are already informed, and his resentment to Corsican perfidy must be still more heightened, if it be true, as stated in private advices received by the last mail, that an attempt was made on his life during his late tour, by some of the emissaries of the midnight assassin of Vincennes. It is said, that the intention was to take him off by poison in his journey from Bohemia to Munich; but we have not yet learned the particulars. Such crimes as these call most loudly for vengeance, and will, we trust, be the means of hastening the exemplary chastisement due to the infamy and aggression of one of the most cruel tyrants with which the earth has ever been cursed."

Parliament had been further prorogued to the 4th of October.

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Hamburgh Mail of Wednesday last, and a set of the minor French journals to the 10th inst. inclusive, arrived yesterday,—Private advices received by the former state, that the Russian squadron, consisting of ten sail of the line and several frigates, had arrived in Copenhagen Roads the beginning of the present month, and landed 10,000 troops. It is added, that another squadron, with 20,000 men, was shortly expected in the same direction; and there is reason to hope that a very considerable portion of the forces of Russia, both military and naval, will, ere long, be employed in the great work of restoring those ancient barriers, which gallic perfidy and aggression have nearly laid in ruins. We view the landing of a Russian force in Denmark, however small, as a circumstance highly auspicious to the common cause, and as the prelude to a powerful confederacy, which is to rescue Europe from its present degraded state. A Russian army marched through Denmark, for the North of Germany, and co operating with the forces of that country and of Sweden, will be the signal for all other powers of the Continent, to assert their rights, and avenge their grievous wrongs, and from these internal efforts, aided by the vigorous external impulse of Great-Britain, the most happy result may not unreasonably be unexpected. Russia has set a most bright example, which we hope ere long to see universally followed. All the powers of the Continent are at length convinced, that it is not by mild or temporizing expedients that the necessary bounds are likely to be set to the ambition and capacity of France, and that the safety and independence of their several states will soon be still more endangered, if they do not, with becoming spirit, interfere to avert the evil with which they every day become more seriously threatened. Such is the insolence with which the rude usurper tyrannizes over the neighbouring states, that, according to a private letter from Hamburg, he caused to be intimated to the Elector of Baden, that the conduct of his son-in law, the King of Sweden, in presuming to take notice of the murder of the Duke of Enghien, was so displeasing to him (the Corsican) that if the elector allowed his Swedish Majesty to remain in his territories, he might expect an immediate visit from 30,000 French troops. This fact sufficiently accounts for the suddenness of his Majesty's departure from Carlsruhe; but from the subsequent conduct of this spirited young Monarch, there is every reason to hope, that his present journey will prove not unbeneficial to the cause of Europe and of humanity. The Emperor of Russia lately paid a second visit to his fleet at Constadt, when he expressed himself highly gratified with the various naval evolutions performed on the occasion.

We have as yet little to add to the very minute and accurate detail which on Monday we offered to the public of the nefarious plot formed by the secret tools of the Corsican against the life of Louis XVIII. and so many of his nearest relations and most confidental advisers. Although our mind has scarcely recovered from the shock which it naturally received from the discovery of so gigantic an atrocity, it cannot but yield in some measure to other emotions, when we observe the tone and temper in which it has been treated and received by some of our co-temporaries. *Surprize*, at least we may be allowed to express, when we see a subject in which are grouped together all the horrors that the Demon of Evil himself can well conceive, sported with in a strain of levity and ridicule that seem so incompatible with the feelings which the first horrific aspect of such a crime must impress on every heart of honour and sensibility.—Astonished also must we feel, when we see attempts seriously made to call in question facts that are so circumstantially detailed, and the existence of which is ascertained by such grave and incontrovertible authority. To unprejudiced and unjaundiced eyes it cannot but be evident that the whole of the plot has been hatched at St. Cloud, and that the execution of it was entrusted to avowal or known agents of the Usurper. One circumstance in aid of this assertion appears in the second declaration of COULON, which we believe we omitted in our account, viz. that the two sharpers came at one o'clock in the morning, and opened the great door of the house where Coulon lived, by means, as he supposed, of a pick-lock; and that they afterwards endeavoured to pick the lock of the door leading to the staircase; in which, however, they could not succeed, as the key remained in the lock, and Coulon held it fast withinside. He, at the same time, overheard a person say, "the plan has failed, we must immediately inform Boyer of it, and be off." It was observed by another, "mark! had the money been given." They continued to speak still further, but in so low a tone as not to be heard by Coulon. What their intention was it may be easily conjectured. But a review of what followed the detection of the plot, and what so peculiarly marks and characterises the conduct of the Magistrates and Governor of Warsaw, if it gives room but to little surprize, it has abundantly, however, in it to excite indignation and contempt. What could be more insultingly disrepectful to the dignity and the situation of Louis XVIII. than the hesitation and delay betrayed in the conduct of the President D'Hoym, in returning a proper answer to the letter of his Majesty. What more shuffling and evasive than the reasons assigned for not immediately securing the persons of the conspirators, or for not appointing a commission to analyse the suspected nature of the parcel. Such a conduct may not be unworthy of men whose honour or conscience place no obstacle to the execution, not only of whatever express orders they may receive, but even of what they may idly surmise to be the secret wish or spirit of the power, from which they hold their office and authority. If Officers of my description can thus cast down and confound in the dust that alone which conciliates affection and respect, that alone which can render the character of their masters sacred and inviolable, where can be the support of thrones, where the security of persons, where the stability and permanency of power!—What must be the nature of the temptation for which such frightful, such fatal risques are run!—And after all, what could be the object of this strange unworthy conduct on the part of the Warsaw Magistrates? What in the name of common sense, but to facilitate the escape of the assassins, or throw embarrassments in the way of what might tend to drag the whole of this black conspiracy into the glare of public day! This impression, which in itself is so rational, is strongly countenanced by letters received at Hamburgh from Warsaw on the 10th inst. confirming the accounts already received of this atrocious conspiracy, and adding, that the French emissaries involved in it, had effected their escape; they also mention, indeed, that President Hoym, the Governor of Warsaw, and the Prussian City Council, had transmitted a protocol of the whole plot to the Court of Berlin, but what, in the interim, has been the consequence of their first indecision?—We shall take the first opportunity of returning to this subject.

We are informed from the Kentish Coast, that part of our blockaning squadron have again been forced to return to Dungeness by unfavourable winds. Several of the enemy's boats came out of Boulogne harbour on Monday evening, but soon returned without giving our cruizers an opportunity of sharing in their manœuvres. Upwards of forty gun-vessels of different descriptions have lately arrived at Flushing from the interior of Holland.—To man these, a very warm press took place at Rotterdam. They are destined to join the flotilla at Ostend. In the Texel, there are six ships of the line, and a proportionate number of frigates and cutters, ready to put to sea at the shortest notice.

Aug. 23.—Several weeks since we announced, that considerable progress had been made towards effecting a perfect reconciliation between 2 exalted and illustrious personages. We have now the happiness to state, that the hopes we then expressed are likely to be justified by the event, and that an interview will very shortly take place for that most gratifying purpose. It was yesterday reported, that the Prince had in the morning visited his Majesty at Kew, but this rumour, we know was untrue. An interview, however, is certainly intended, which we have no doubt will lead to an event, than which nothing is more likely to allay that fever of party which has so long weakened the best interests of the country.

Some of our vessels called at Algiers on the 10th ult. where they were all received. The Dey not only behaved with great civility to the officers, but sent with them an envoy for England, with overtures for settling amicably the differences which have existed between the two powers ever since the dismissal of Mr. Falcon, the British Consul.

It has been observed by some of the Papers, that "there appears nothing in the statement respecting the commercial agent, Boyer, protecting the assassins; and that the poisoned carrot could have produced the desired effect unless the Royal family had eat of it." But is it not a medical fact known by every apothecary's apprentice, that the soup into which the carrot might be thrown would immediately imbibe the poison? The partaking of the soup would be quite sufficient without eating the carrot. Nor does the plot appear to be so clumsy a one. The assassins knew Coulon to be poor and in debt, and to be well acquainted with the cook of the Royal Family. What fitter person could they have employed to take off persons whom it was wished to murder by poison introduced into their food?—The news of Bonaparte's attempt to poison Louis XVIII. caused such indignation at Berlin, that his Minister, La Forest, had been insulted, both in the streets, and in the Theatre, by the public; and whilst at Court, and in the Cassino, every member of the Diplomatic Corps, with the exception of the Italian and Bavarian Ministers, shunned him, and avoided speaking to him. This indignation was augmented after the arrival of another courier with information of Bonaparte's Commercial Agent, Boyer's new endeavour either to bribe over with money, or to intimidate by threats, the Frenchman Cotheu, who discovered this base and atrocious plot.

Price of Stocks—Aug. 23.

3 per cent. Cons 56 7 8, 57—4 per cent Cons. 76 5 8, 1 8 1 4—Omnium 6 1-2—Cons. for Aug. 28, 27.

August 24.

Our yesterday's letters from the coast inform us, that a brisk firing was heard from Ambleteuse, evidently directed against a few of our vessels, which were seen directly standing in shore; but as the firing was not of long duration, no consequence is attached to the result. The duke of York, after reviewing the troops at Dover on Wednesday, proceeded to Shorn Cliff, where gen. Moore had made the necessary preparations for his royal highness's reception. In the sham fight, which was to take place there yesterday, it was expected that an attack would be made from the sea by the squadron under the orders of admiral Lewis; that his highness, the commander on chief, would be on board to direct the assault; and that general Moore would command the party on land. His majesty's ships Leopard, Ardent, Veteran, Leda and General Coote, have returned to Dungeness Roads from the French coast.

The articles by Yesterday's Gottenburgh mail afford additional proofs of the warm interest which the emperor Alexander takes in the cause of the unfortunate Bourbons; and, as there seems no doubt of his serious intention to attempt the restoration of that illustrious house, it is considered, and by no means irrationally, that he means to place one of the princes at the head of the army to be employed for that purpose. The next Hamburgh mail will probably bring some further accounts of the new disposition that has been made of the forces of Russia.

The report was yesterday morning revived, and with still more positiveness than on the preceding day, that an interview was certainly to take place yesterday between two great and illustrious personages. We have already affirmed, that no such interview had yet taken place, and we now repeat the assertion with undiminished confidence. The reports which are privately circulated on this subject are such, that a due sense of delicacy and prudence must suggest the propriety of refraining, for the present at least, from any public mention of them.

We have the pleasure to acquaint the public, that upwards of twenty thousand quarters of foreign wheat have been entered inwards at the custom-house, and 13,990 of that entered the 21st inst.

Gottenburgh, August 12.—The prince de Conde, the duke of Orleans, and another of the French princes are very soon expected at Riga, where, it is said, that two English frigates are to convoy them; they will proceed from thence to some convenient place in the Russian dominions to meet Louis the XVIIIth. leave having been given by the emperor of Russia for that purpose; their avaunt couriers passed through Gottenburgh for Riga on the 10th instant.

A Norwegian gentleman, who has been travelling along the coast of France, by Havre, from Boulogne, Calais, Ostend, &c. to Amsterdam, which place he left twelve days, says, the greatest disaffection prevailed every where, but particularly in the army. In Boulogne there were 1800 vessels of all descriptions, which number it was intended to increase to 3000; in the vicinity were about 24,000 troops, and about 15,000 near Ostend. These were the bulk upon the coast, but there were considerable more up the country. He says that though the invasion of England was much talked of, and every preparation made for it, but few persons believed it would ever take place, and that since the late trials the name of Bonaparte was execrated, and the restoration of the Bourbons anxiously wished for; and that nothing but the fear of again wandering through all the horrors of the late revolution prevented their declaring in favor of it in Holland: he says that people were groaning under their oppression.

An attempt to assassinate Louis the XVIIIth.

This affair is likely to excite so much interest and conversation, that we think it right to insert a correct translation of the statement which appeared last night in the Courier de Londres; particularly as the editor of that paper says—"The English newspapers have given an account of this affair from such incorrect notes, that the transaction is absolutely disfigured."

For some time past, a variety of reports, but to which the degree of attention which they deserved had not been paid, had given intimation that some design was in agitation against the person of the king.

On Friday the 20th July, two men came into a billiard room, kept by one Coulon, a Frenchman by birth, and put several indirect questions to him concerning the king. They were acquainted with Coulon's intimacy with the king's domestics, particularly his cook.

Next day the same men came back, and asked Coulon, in a more direct manner, "whether the king went abroad frequently?—if he went out by himself?—what were the number of persons of his suit? and if they were armed?" Coulon, thinking these questions did not arise from mere curiosity, gave on each point the answer required.

In the course of the conversation, the two persons inquired, to whom the billiard table belonged? "It is mine, (said Coulon) but I have not yet paid for it." "How then do you expect to pay for your establishment?" "I got a loan of the money, and I intend to pay for it out of the profits." "There is a way (replied the strangers) by which you might immediately gain a great deal of money." "And how so?" "We will tell you; but the thing is to be a profound secret." "O, if that were all," said Coulon. "But take care; your life might be in danger." "Never mind—say on."

The men then explained to him their plan; and said, that being acquainted with all the servants of the king's family, and particularly the cook, he could go into the kitchen at any time without exciting any suspicion. "If you succeed (said they) your fortune is made."

Coulon hesitated—spoke of his wife. The two strangers sent for punch and made Coulon drunk, and his wife also—(the latter, understanding but little French, took no part in the conversation.) "Take no apprehension about your wife (said they next)—we will carry her to France along with you; and we repeat it, your fortune is made."

The glasses of punch went round briskly. Coulon, fearing to intoxicate himself, would drink no more.—They separated; and on seeing them to the door, Coulon heard the two strangers say to each other, in bad Italian, "Time presses; we have not a moment to lose."

Next day, Sunday the 22d, a man called twice during the forenoon at Coulon's. He was gone out. In the evening a man he did not know came and asked him to walk along with him a few yards, and spoke of the conversation that had taken place the day before. Coulon agreed. The unknown carried him into the Old Town, then to the New Town, and then into a house, the situation of which he could not point out, on account of the darkness of the night, and the winding lanes by which he had been conducted to it. There they found one of the two persons he had seen the night before, who asked him, as did the man who had been his guide, if he still persisted in his resolution? Coulon replied,—"Yes, why not?" Champaigne was called in. They fell to drinking, and one of the two strangers got drunk.

The following is the manner in which it was resolved to execute their plan:

Coulon was to go and visit the king's cook, and tell him that for a long time past he had not ate any mutton chops; and that he should ask him to do a few. After the precaution of making the cook drunk, he was to throw into the pot a parcel with which he was to be provided.—"Very well (said Coulon)—but the money you have promised me: you have promised me 400 louis, but you have given me nothing" The stranger who was drunk said,

"I don't know if Boyer would give you so much as that." He who was sober said in an angry tone, "What do you mean by that? Boyer is not here; he is gone, and will not return for two days."

Coulon insisted on the money; again mentioned his wife, the expences of the journey, &c. They told him not to be uneasy on that score; that he had nothing more to do than to come the next day at eleven o'clock in the evening, and be within twenty yards of the village Neuf; that there some one would give him the packet; that he was to put it into the pot on Tuesday the 24th July; that then he should go to the Five Gallowses, where he would find a person who would conduct him to a place of safety, and carry him into France. "And my wife"—said Coulon. "Give yourself no trouble on that head; and there is a ducat to drink with the cook."

At one in the morning they left this house; forced away Coulon, who wished to stop till day, saying that his house was shut, and they carried him back to his house by bye-ways.

Coulon immediately went, and waited on M. the baron de Milleville, usher to the queen, and informed him of the plot. M. de Milleville communicated it to M. de Pienne, first gentleman of the chamber to the king's chambers; and M. count de Avaray, captain of the king's guards, ordered that the report should be put in writing, signed and cyphered.

M. the count d'Avaray thought it proper to conceal from his majesty the danger till he had obtained more positive information. The life of all the royal family was threatened, and he was afraid that the sensibility of the king, alarmed for the safety of the queen, and of madame the dutchess d'Angouleme, would betray a secret which his courage would easily have kept if his own life merely had been in danger.

Without losing a moment, M. the count d'Avaray sent to ask an audience of M. the president de Hoym, in which he laid before him an account of the intended crime, pointing out to him the necessity either of preventing the consequences of such an attempt, or unmasking the imposture of a man who had denounced a conspiracy only in the hope of obtaining reward.

M. the President deHoym on this occasion displayed a zeal with which M. d'Avary was much affected. He authorised him, in case the information was well founded, to cause the authors of the plot to be arrested by the King's domestics, either at the rendezvous near the Five Gibbets, or in the walks of Lazienky (a country house near Warsaw inhabited by the King) and to send them to the Gard de Corps, whither M. de Hoym promised to repair in person.

On the morning of the 23d M. de Avary sent for the King's cook, and after having bound him by an oath to preserve inviolable secresy as to the subject about to be intrusted to him, he ordered him to let Coulon come into the kitchen, and to allow him to come near the spot.

On the other hand the Baron de Millville had been ordered to send Coulon orders to repair to the rendezvous appointed at eleven in the evening, the same day of the 23d July.

Coulon obeyed with fear. After passing the Barrierre to the Village Neuf; he was followed by one who in a few minutes cried—"Are you Coulon?" "Yes," replied he. Then another man came out from a field of corn. Both of them told Coulon not to go any farther, lest the dogs should raise an alarm. They asked him if he continued in the same intentions; Coulon answering in the affirmative they gave him a packet and six crowns, expressly recommending to him not to turn the packet upside down, because it contained carrots hallow in the inside, and what was in them might fall.

Coulon demanded the money promised. The others answered that they could not give more, having already been several times deceived, and not considering themselves perfectly sure of him. On this, Coulon said to them, "if you distrust me, let one of you go along with me, I will get him introduced," They refused, saying it was impossible; besides too he might already have prated of the affair, though they did not believe he had. "For the rest," added they, "if you do not succeed, it will be your own fault, if you do, you have only to repair on Saturday to Sochatzer. The Postmaster of that place, who knows you, will make you welcome, and will give you whatever you want. When you arrive there, we will give you the 400 louis d'ors, and we will set off to France together. If you do not do this on Saturday, on Sunday you shall not be in life. We have promised you 400 louis d'ors, but you shall have 100 more for every person who dies within a month,

They then pointed out to him the forty fifth tree on the road to Village Neuf. At the foot of this tree they buried a handkerchief, one of the corners of which thy left above the ground. Should Coulon be unable to execute the project in the course of Tuesday the 24th, he was to take away the handkerchiefs, in case of success he was to leave it.

On leaving him they gave him a small bottle, and said to him, "You will drink two glasses of this before entering, which will give you courage, and when you have put in the packet you need not be afraid, because it will not operate suddenly."

They then told him, that if he should remove the handkerchief, they would see him again in the evening. Coulon asked where? They told him to give himself no trouble, for they knew very well where to find him.

Coulon declared that he could not be certain, of the two men who met him on the night between the 23d and 24th were the same who first made the proposition to him; but that he was very certain, that the tallest of the two, who was present at all the interviews, was the person who gave him the packet, and placed the handkerchief, &c. The two men followed him to the end of the road. On their leaving him he fainted away, and was assisted by a Prussian Officer, who happened to be passing.

All these facts are extracted from a declaration which Coulon made on the 24th. On the evening of the same day he added to his former declaration, that the street to which he had been conducted by the two strangers was Seigen gasse (Seigen-street) He thinks he entered a sort of court surrounded with houses. As far as he could judge he went out by a different door from that he entered by, and before which there were trees and a palisade of planks. He was in a chamber, on the second floor which had two windows, and where there was a chest of drawers, painted of a pale mahogony colour, and placed close by one of the windows.

(To be concluded)

Blank Bills of Exchange

FOR SALE

AT THIS OFFICE.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1804.

TRANSLATED FOR THE NORFOLK HERALD.

From Paris papers, received by the ship Monticello, captain Gary.

In the following extract of a letter from Boulogne, dated 20th of August, we have a picture of a victorious general administering the oath of fidelity to his army.

"I was present to day at the most magnificent and warlike spectacle that a people can offer. It was a review of one of the finest armies in the world, by a victorious general distributing marks of honor. Near Boulogne, at the extremity of the right camp, the surface of the soil gradually declining, forms a large basin, the edges of which, gently rising, have formed an extensive circle, open only at one part, and that bordering on a precipice. In the centre of the diameter of this circle, rose a simple, uncovered throne, in the taste of the brave, trophied with colors and arms, testimonies of their exploits, and crowned with the laurel of victory. On this throne, upon a chair belonging to the first race of our kings, his Imperial majesty was seated, having at his right hand prince Joseph—behind him the great officers of the crown, and at his side, on a lower row, the ministers, the marshals of the empire, the generals and the senators—before, on the steps of the throne, were the Imperial aid-de-camps, and at the foot, upon benches to the right, the counsellors of state—to the left, the civil and religious functionaries.—The rest of the diameter was occupied by the Imperial guard and the music on one side, and by two thousand drums on the other! At the extremity was the quarter master general of the army, and the quarter master general of the camps—the two camps with their batteries, the entrance of the port and part of the roads, were open to the emperor on his right, and the port of Vermereux and the coast of Great Britain on his left. Before him were seen advancing sixty battalions in twenty* columns whose heads occupied half the circumference of the circle—the extremities of the columns gradually rose towards the surrounding heights, which were covered with twenty squadrons of horse, in order of battle, and served as a covering and ornament to the immense croud of people, and to the tents set apart for ladies. At twelve the emperor rose,§—the drums beat to arms, while shouts of enthusiasm and joy rang thro' the army and the people—the drums beat the charge, and in an instant the whole army was in motion, seizing their arms and closing their ranks. This striking movement make one glow with military ardour. The great chancellor of the legion of honor pronounced a discourse, and after a roll of drums, his majesty administered the oath—the legionaries all cried, "we swear;" and at once, by a spontaneous movement, the whole army repeated the oath of fidelity, and the cry of "long live the emperor" ran through the ranks, whilst the soldiers raised their colors and brandished their arms in sign of joy. The great officers, the commanders and the officers of the legion then approached the throne, were presented by the ministers of war, and received each the decoration of the eagle from the hands of his majesty—Officers held these decorations in the shields and helmets of Dugleselin and Bayard¶ The aspect of this brilliant and brave army, the camps, the ports, the shores echoing with the noise of the waves and the cannon, the white cliffs of Albion—the rays of the sun escaping from the clouds to enliveu the august display—the enemy's vessels driven by the late tempest, and hiding themselves in the mists of the horizon—all these objects, added to the inspiring presence of the emperor, gave to our thoughts and minds an indefinable pleasure, a loftiness of sentiment difficult to conceive of, and impossible to express."

Here follows a relation of the entry of the squadron of boats from Havre, which arrived at the time of the fete.

By the same papers we learn of the arrival of the famous Major Hornerman at London, from the interior of Africa—who has made great discoveries, and has been received with great eclat.

* A French battalion is about 1200 men, with the horse, the army must have been near 90,000 in number.

§ In the original "made his appearance," but as the writer had seated him before, I took the freedom of departing from the French in this instance.

¶ Names famous in the history of France.

Extract of a letter from New-York, to the Editor of the Philadelphia Gazette, dated October 18th, 1804.

IMPORTANT!

"The ship Iris, Skinner, has arrived in the sound from London. From Mr. Samuel Campbell, who has just come to town from her, we have received London papers to the 26th of August.

The Iris, a few days since, spoke the ship Orlando, Marschalk, which left the Texel three days after the Iris left the Downs, and was informed that he had on board a Dutch paper containing a DECLARATION OF WAR ON THE PART OF RUSSIA AGAINST FRANCE.

The London papers corroborate this intelligence. They state that 10 Russian sail of the line and several frigates, with 10,000 troops, had arrived at Copenhagen, where the troops were landed, and 20,000 more expected.

An attempt has been made on the life of Louis XVIII. and on the king of Swedee, by poison. The London papers attribute it to Bonaparte."

From the New-York Evening Post.

Dr. Bisset in his History of George III. having cited as genuine, one of the letters forged in the name of General Washington to Lund Washington which were disavowed by Washington in his letter to the Secretary of State, a gentleman in New-York wrote to the Editor of the Monthly Magazine in London on the subject, which has produced from the Historian the following letter:—

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

The last number of your miscellany contains a letter from Mr. B. of New-York, which states, that a passage quoted in my history of George III. from a current publication, concerning General Washington, is not genuine. The work from which the citation was made is entitled, "Epistles, Domestic, Confidential and Official from General Washington." When I wrote that part of the history, I had not heard that the work in question was in any degree spurious, or that General Washington had disavowed certain parts of the contents.—I therefore once incidentally cited it as an illustration of an opinion which I have always entertained of General Washington and still entertain, that tho' the strenuous and able champion of what he regarded as liberty and the rights of the American colonies, he was no friend to Democratic violence

But though this has been and is my opinion of that great and wise man, from his own disavowal I find that the individual letter in question, is not genuine. Far from wishing to impute to General Washington any sentiment which he has not expressed, I am desirous of correcting the error into which I have fallen respecting that fact, and also, as far as in me lies, compensating its consequences.

With that view and for that purpose, the parts of page 344 and 345 of Vol. 2, that contain the spurious passage, are cancelled; and those who have purchased copies of the work may have the corrected pages by applying to the publishers, Messrs. Langman and Rees, Pater Noster-row.

Yours, &c.

ROBERT BISSET.

SLOANE TENACE.
June 18th, 1804.

DEMOCRATIC CONSISTENCY.

When Mr. Eppes, the son-in-law, and nephew of President Jefferson, was a candidate for Congress in Virginia, he *a la mode de Virginia*, published his pretensions, and gave his political creed.—One article of the letter ran thus: "I believe no President of the United States ought to serve more than four years;—and if I am elected a member of Congress, I promise to use my best endeavors to have the Constitution so amended, that no man shall be re-eligible to the presidency for two successive terms!" This gentleman was elected, and mark reader, the consistency of this mock republican. He was one of the one hundred and ten members of Congress who voted unanimously that THOMAS JEFFERSON, should a second time be elected President of the United States; and that GEORGE CLINTON should be Vice-President! Oh, the loveliness of *truth* and *consistency*. (BOST. CENT.)

We have translated the following articles from our file of Paris Papers by the Sophrona, to give the American reader some idea of the state of abject vassalage and debasement into which the French press and the French people are sunk under the present order of things. These extracts are a faithful sample of the matter with which the columns of every Paris journal are now occupied: They consist entirely of appointments to the *Legion* of Honour, minute notices of the most trivial occurrence relating to the Imperial Family, and the most unhallowed incense ever offered by Folly and Knavery at the shrine of Royalty.

(N. Y. Com. Adv.)

PARIS, 5—18th August.

The following is a copy of the letter wrote by the High Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, to his eminence the Cardinal Legate:

"*Monsieur le Cardinal Legate,*

"Your eminence has received from his Imperial Majesty, in the temple of Invalides, the day on which the members of the legion took the oath, the great star of the legion. I have the honour to transmit to your eminence the letter which confirms your nomination. You are the first foreigner Mons. le Cardinal, to whom his Imperial Majesty has given the decoration of the eagle of the legion of honour. This distinction was due to the worthy representative of the sovereign pontiff, to the illustrious prelate, to the able statesman, to the conciliatory minister whom France loves, and Europe esteems. I experience a very lively satisfaction in expressing these sentiments in the name of his Imperial Majesty, and I pray your eminence to accept the testimony of my high consideration.

(Signed) LACEPEDE.

The preparations for the coronation are, it appears, going forward without relaxation. This memorable era will be celebrated by festivals the most brilliant. It is said that the Senate will on that occasion, give a grand feast at the palace of Luxemburg, and the city of Paris at the Hotel de-Ville. In all parts the manufactories are busily employed in executing the several orders to a considerable extent, either from France or foreign countries.

Prince Joseph having arrived in Paris on the 9th August from Boulogne, whether he is expected to return by the 15th (the day fixed upon for the distribution of the decorations of the legion of honour, which the Emperor will make to the members of the legion belonging to the army and to the flotilla) he was immediately waited upon at his palace rue St. Honore, by a deputation from all the military corps in Paris; and the next day the high authorities of the empire, consisting of the Ministers, the Members of the Senate, the Council of State, the Legislative Body and the Tribunate waited upon his Imperial highness, when his excellency the President of the Senate pronounced the following discourse.

"Prince, the members of the Conservate Senate hasten to offer to your Imperial Highness the homage of a sincere respect, and of an unbounded attachment.

"The first of the state bodies, doubtless, owed this homage both to the brother of the Emperor and to the Grand Elector of France; but in the discharge of a duty how pleasing it is for the members of the Senate to obey in some measure only the sentiments with which every one of them has for a long time been penetrated for your Imperial Highness! In homage of mere etiquette, it is easy to distinguish the tribute paid to rank from that given to the person. It is well known that the authority which can command measures, cannot force the inclinations. Happily here the legitimate debt is wholly a voluntary offering. Your eyes cannot deceive you respecting it.

"Besides we are acquainted with your love for simplicity; we know how your imperial highness appreciates grandeur and titles. In your opinion true greatness consists in being useful to mankind; and the most flattering title that of the good that can be done. Animated by such a spirit, Prince Joseph is well assured we honour him for himself.

"August and beloved Prince! enjoy the impression which your presence makes upon us. I came not to address you with an harangue of shew; it is the heart of all my colleagues that speaks to you thus by my voice.

"I should never cease, were I to attempt expressing every thing they would have to say to you, but we respect the moments of your imperial highness; those he can grant us appear to us very short Scarcely will you have made your appearance in the bosom of the Senate, when your imperial highness will hasten to return to the bosom of the army. Fixed at our post we shall regret our not being able to follow you.

"In short, we feel that the interest of the state is the supreme law. Since this sacred reason calls you so soon among our brave legions, near the father of the country, the members of the Senate flatter themselves your imperial highness will be the bearer to him of the expression of their hearts, and that you will repeat to him the assurance of their fidelity. Render us this new service, Prince! be our interpretor near the great NAPOLEON.

"Tell him that the wishes of all the senators for the Emperor and his family are wholly absorbed in their wishes for the welfare and glory of their country. In all our affections as well as in our thoughts, the destinies of the Bonapartes and the fortunes of France are henceforward inseparable."

His excellency then addressing himself to her imperial highness princess Josephine, said,

"Madam, it is a glorious day for the senate, that in which it can express its love, its respect and its devotion to the august family of the worthy emperor of the French.

"Madam, your imperial highness cannot but remark, by the altered voice of him who has the honor of speaking to you, the deep tenderness which has been produced in him by the admirable answer of his imperial highness prince Joseph* to the discourse, or rather the very few words which I have been permitted just now to address to him. Your palace is in my eyes the temple of modesty. I fear to wound the goddess of it if I presume to picture her virtues.

"But the most affecting homage is the only one worthy of your imperial highness; it is that of our hearts, and your imperial highness is earnestly solicited to accept of it."

(* This sublime answer does not appear.)

PUBLIC SALE.

To be sold, at the late dwelling house of Thomas Paul, *dec'd on Thursday, the 8th of November,*

ALL the Household and Kitchen Furniture, Crop of Corn and Fodder, Plantation Utensils, one Horse and one Cow, &c. Three months credit for all sums above Ten Dollars,—and all under, cash.

At the same time will be rented, for one year, the PLANTATION said deceased lived on—and sundry NEGROES to be hired.

JOHN NEW, Ex'or.

October 26.

Washington Henry Academy.

THE Trustees of the above Academy having repaired all the buildings which are now * attached to that institution; consisting of a convenient dwelling-house, smoke house, dairy, kitchen & school house; wish to engage for the ensuing year, a teacher, capable of instructing youth in the dead languages, practical mathematics, and the English language grammatically.

On Saturday the 10th of November next, a meeting of the trustees will be had on the premises; at which time and place, gentlemen qualified as above, and desirous of obtaining the situation, are respectfully invited to attend, in order that the trustees may select from among the candidates the one who shall be the best approved by a majority of the board.

The teacher who shall be thus chosen, shall have appropriated to his use in addition to the above houses, at least 250 acres of land. The situation of Washington Henry Academy is in the centre of a populous and respectable neighborhood, about ten miles from Richmond, is remarkably healthful, and possesses the advantage of some excellent springs of water.

THOMAS TINSLEY, *President of the Trustees.*

* The principal building was destroyed some years ago by fire. 3t

Hanover county, October 15th, 1804.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To be Sold,

To the highest bidder, on Tuesday, the 4th day of December next, on the premises at the house lately occupied by George Parrott, dec. if fair, if not, on the next fair day.

ALL the LAND of the estate of Drury Ragsdale, dec. directed by his will to be sold—lying in the county of Mathews, supposed to contain upwards of seven hundred acres—The plat and title papers will be shewn on the day of sale.—This land having been recently advertised, let it now suffice to say that there is but a small part cleared; the balance is loaded with valuable building timber, and the soil very rich. Terms of sale, one third cash, and the balance in two equal annual payments, upon giving bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date if not punctually paid.

JOHN FOX, *Adm'r. with the will annexed of* D. Ragsdale, *dec.*

October 22d, 1804. 5w

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mutual Assurance Society against fire on buildings of the state of Virginia, held at the General Office on the 15th August, 1804—

RESOLVED, That if a building is pulled down, the owner or his representative shall immediately, or as soon as the case will permit, give due notice to the president or principal agent, on which the building shall be considered as withdrawn.

RESOLVED, That if a reversioner or remainderman has declared for a building held by a tenant for life or for years, the insurance shall be void, and the premium and quota paid shall be returned to him, her or them, unless the tenant for life or years join in the insurance. But if the buildings be of wood & be situated in any town, in any such case, the insurance shall continue to be void, though the tenant for life or for years be willing to join in such insurance.

RESOLVED, That where a building has been insured and has already or shall hereafter be removed, the owner thereof shall give due notice to the principal agent, then in such case the insurance shall go on the same, as if such removal had not been made—Provided that a particular description and plan of the situation of that and the buildings contiguous thereto accompany the notice, with a certificate from two respectable freeholders, that the value of the building or buildings are not diminished thereby; and in case the rate of hazard is increased, the owner pay up the difference of premium.

RESOLVED, That in all cases where the insurance shall be suggested to be void, by reason of the incompetency of the person declaring, or of the property declared for insurance, a certificate on oath shall be produced to the Board of Directors, signed and sworn to by the person who has declared, or his representative, and therein stating and certifying the particular cause or causes suggested in avoidance of the assurance, and on such certificate being so produced, the Board of Directors shall, if they be of opinion that such cause or causes are sufficient to avoid the assurance, pass a warrant to refund the premium or quota paid, on deducting one dollar for the original entry, and paying for the endorsements according to law; the discharge shall be according to the form prescribed by the President and Directors.

A true copy from the Records,

W. F. AST, Principal Agent.

Power of Attorney for any claim against the Society, must be acknowledged before a magistrate and accompanied with his certificate.

Buildings declared for insurance by persons who do not hold the buildings and the land on which they stand, in fee simple, or on lease renewable for ever, do not stand insured—the circumstances must be made known to the Board of Directors.

W. F. AST, Principal Agent.

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A new Publication.

Just received at *William Prichard's Book-Store*,

C. F. VOLNEY'S

VIEW OF THE CLIMATE AND SOIL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

With Maps and Plates.

September 7.

MYER MARKS,

OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND,

HAT-MAKER,

Informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the Hatting business in the Cross-street, opposite the Bell Tavern, and solicits a share of the public patronage. He pledges himself to those who will please to favor him with their custom, that he will execute their work with neatness and dispatch, and flatters himself through the long experience he has had in the city of Philadelphia, to be able to give general satisfaction, and shall ever be grateful for their encouragement. He has procured the best materials, and has now on hand some handsome work finished in the neatest manner.

N. B. Orders from the country will be strictly attended to, and adequate allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

Myer Marks further gives notice to those who may wish to have their work done in the London stile, that he can execute the same equal to any from London.

☞ The highest price given for all kinds of FURRS; and encouragement will be given to three or four good JOURNEYMEN. Sept. 10.

FULL-BRED HORSES

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, being very successful, for several years past, in breeding Horses from the best English Turf Stock, has now for sale, about 20, of unexceptionable blood, consisting of BROOD MARES, COLTS and FILLIES, from four to one years old:—Among them are three very fine imported Mares, and covered by Dragon and Sterling the last season. Warranted Pedigrees of them all will be shewn. They are very healthy, and in fine condition, and well worth the attention of any gentleman, who wishes to get the best blood. If they are not sold at private sale, they will be set upto the highest bidder, at the Bowling Green, on the second Tuesday in November next. One third of the money will be expected on the day of sale, one other third in six months after, and the remainder in twelve months. The subscriber has also three very fine English STALLIONS, to be sold at the same time and on the same terms, among them the famous horses Dragon and Archduke.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling Green, Sept. 15th, 1804. (Nov 13.)

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has opened a

BROKER's OFFICE

IN one of the apartments above Mr. Burr's store. All business confided to him will be transacted with strict fidelity.

THOMAS NORVELL.

Richmond, October 1, 1804. tf

FOR SALE,

At Louisa courthouse, on the first Wednesday in December next,

182 valuable Slaves,

Consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls,

BELONGING to the estate of Christopher Smith, deceased. Among them is a valuable TANNER, regularly bred to the business. The subscriber has refused to sell any of them privately, and they will certainly be offered at public sale at the time above mentioned. A credit till the 10th Feb. 1806, will be given, on the purchasers giving bonds with approved security, to carry interest from the date; but if the principal is punctually paid, the interest will be remitted.

CHARLES SMITH,

Acting Executor of Christopher Smith.

October 1st, 1804. 19t

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

By the brig Edward and Charles, from London,

A CHOICE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

FALL & WINTER

GOODS,

Suitable to the ensuing season.

THEY expect a further supply by the first arrivals from London and Liverpool, to complete their assortment—which will be disposed of at their usual low terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

Sept. 11.

FOR SALE,

On the third day of January next, on the premises,

MY TRACT of LAND in the county of Goochland, adjoining the lands of Capt. Thos. Miller, Mr. Gideon Mims, and others, containing between five and six hundred acres, about 5 miles from the court-house, 3 from James River, and 2 from Captain Josiah Leak's manufacturing mill, in a wealthy and agreeable neighborhood. The buildings are good and in repair; large and extensive orchards of all kinds of fruit, and is sufficient to work 10 hands, & in good order for cropping. Sixty or seventy bushels of wheat will be sowed in good time. One third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments; the purchaser to give bond with approved security to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid, and a deed of trust on the land as a further security.

On the same day and place, will be sold, about 150 barrels of CORN, the crop of FODDER, all the stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Plantation Utensils, &c. on 6 months credit, the purchasers to give bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid.

WALTER COLES.

Hanover, October 8, 1804. law13t

N. B. In order to accommodate purchasers, the Land would be divided into two or three tracts, as those inclined to buy might agree on.

FALL GOODS.

William Galt

Has received by the ship Susan & Polly, from London, and the ship Mary, from Liverpool, an extensive assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Suitable to the season, which he will dispose of on his usual low terms, for Cash or Country Produce.

Richmond, October 6, 1804. 6w

TICKETS

IN THE

Richmond Academy Lottery,

For Sale by A. DAVIS, at the Office of the Virginia Gazette.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 8th day of December ensuing, on the premises, that spacious, elegant and convenient

HOUSE,

TOGETHER with all the GROUND annexed thereto, in this city, belonging to the estate of *Lewis Burwell*, esquire, deceased, now in the occupancy of Mrs. Page. The House is of brick, and contains eight rooms, two of which, the drawing and dining rooms, are the largest and most airy in the city; also, a good passage below, and dry cellars. It has a strong and handsome portico, built entirely of brick, floored, above and below, with marble, and a good kitchen and offices. There are several acres of ground, divided into a garden, and a lot, heretofore used as a paddock, all under good enclosures. The situation is convenient to the Capitol; commands, on two sides, extensive and beautiful water and land prospects, which can never be intercepted; and is bounded, on both the other sides, by streets. This property furnishes an establishment, for elegance and extent, unequalled by any other in the city so near the Capitol and seat of business, and must be daily encreasing in value. Terms of sale will be made known on the day; and, as about two thirds of the proceeds, in pursuance of Mr. Burwell's will, is to be placed on interest, for objects of some years duration, it will be in my power to give a very liberal credit for that proportion of the debt, upon the same being satisfactorily secured and bearing an interest, ensured to be punctually paid, from the date of sale.

In case of disappointment in the intended sale, the property may be had on rent for one year from that date, and may, in the mean time, be provisionally engaged. The house is ensured and premiums fully paid up. The subscriber, residing near the property, will shew it to any who may desire to view it.

E. CARRINGTON,

Acting Executor of L. Burwell, dec.

City of Richmond, Sept. 28, 1804 tds.

Notice!

All persons indebted to the estate of JOHN DAWSON, dec of Amherst county, by Bond, Note, or otherwise, are requested to come forward immediately, and discharge the same; and those having claims against the estate, are requested to bring them forward legally authenticated, that they may be discharged.

JOHN S. DAWSON, Adm'r. of John Dawson, dec.

August 10th, 1804. 2m.

A Young Man,

WHO can produce the most satisfactory testimonials of the propriety of his conduct, &c. wishes to be employed in the capacity of SUPERCARGO, to the West Indies, or a port in Europe—A line addressed to A. B. and left at the Printing Office hereof, will be immediately attended to.

October 6.

WILLIAM M'CAY,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER,

MAIN-STREET—RICHMOND,

TAKES this method to inform the Public, that he has just received by a late arrival from Europe, a large and general assortment of

Gold and Silver Watches,

among which are elegant Repeating Watches, Ladies' Gold do. Also, an elegant assortment of Seals, Keys, Chains, Watch-maker's Tools and Materials, &c. He has likewise a few good CLOCKS for sale—all of which he offers to dispose of on as reasonable terms, for cash, as they can be purchased in any part of the United States.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with since his residence in this city.

☞ Clocks and Watches repaired on the shortest notice.

Richmond, Oct. 17th, 1804 ep8w

The Subscribers

Have commenced business in the house lately occupied by James Fisher, under the firm of

FISHER & LESUEUR:

They offer for sale a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

On the usual terms.

JAMES FISHER.

JOHN L. LESUEUR.

Richmond, Oct. 8, 1804. 3w

☞ JAMES FISHER hopes those persons indebted to him will make payments immediately, as the nature of his business will not admit of further indulgence.

The Subscribers,

Having rented a convenient Lumber-House on the Canal Basin, offer their services, under the firm of

C. & T. Saunders,

TO receive all kinds of PRODUCE on STORAGE, and to dispose of on Commission, to which strict attention and punctuality will be observed.

Chancelor H. Saunders.

Tarlton Saunders.

Richmond, October 8th, 1804. oaw2m

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by virtue of a decree of the Court of the United States, for 5th Circuit in the Virginia District, bearing date the 6th day of June 1804, in behalf Phineas Bond, attorney for the creditors of Ezekel Edwards, against David Ross and others, will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, at Goochland court-house, on the 29th day of November next,

A Tract of LAND,

IN said county, on Beaverdam Creek, containing fifteen hundred acres, more or less, including the land whereon the court-house is situated, bounded by the lands of Samuel Woodson and others, and commonly called *Ross's Goochland court-house Tract*, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to raise the sum of ten thousand dollars, and the expences attending the sale.

BEN. MOSBY, *D. M. for*

Jos. Scott, *M. D. V.*

October 15th, 1804. 13t.

WILL BE SOLD,

At Public Auction, on Thursday the first day of November next, at the late dwelling-house of Jacob Wheaton, dec.

ALL the stock on hand, consisting of a variety of TIN and COPPER WARE, Coppersmith's and Tinman's TOOLS, OLD METAL, one complete TURNING LATHE, &c. &c.

And on the following day, will be offered for sale, at the dwelling-house of Mr. Wheaton, all the HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, belonging to the deceased.

Six months credit, with approved security, will be allowed for all sums, above Ten Dollars, and cash for all sums under.

WM. COOK, Ex'or.

Richmond, October 11, 1804.

Just Received,

And for sale by the subscribers, a large assortment of the following Articles, which will be sold very low for cash, or on a short credit for approved acceptances in Richmond—viz.

A large assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes.
A ditto Cotton Cambricks, plain, figur'd and black.
A ditto Silks and Florentines and Silk Keens
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols.
Black, blue, yellow and Striped Nankeens.
Laces, Edgings and Ribbons.
Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Muslins.
Silk Gloves, of all colours.
Men, Boys and Children's Hats.
Cotton, Cassimeres and India Cotton.
Brown Holland and Durants.
Romals, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.

Block & Judah.

April 15th, 1804.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT supply of FLOUR, of a superior quality, for family use kept for sale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

A Ten Thousand Dollar Prize,

Now to be had for the small sum of 6 Dollars!!!

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

for the use of the German Trinity Church, in Sixth street, Philadelphia;

WHICH will positively commence drawing at the State House in this city on the fourth Monday in November next. Prizes will be received in payment for such tickets as may remain for sale during the drawing, or the cash advanced for them on allowing a small discount. From the great proportion already sold, it is expected that the tickets will soon be raised to 6 dollars and a half.

1	*prize of ten thousand dolls.*	*dolls.*	10,000
1	*three thousand,*		3,000
1	*two thousand,*		2,000
1	*one thousand,*		1,000
4	*five hundred,*		2,000
10	*three hundred,*		3,000
20	*two hundred,*		4,000
35	*one hundred,*		3,500
90	*fifty,*		4,500
100	*twenty,*		2,000
6000	*seven,*		42,000
1	*first drawn No. on the 10th day,*		500
1	*15th,*		500
1	*20th,*		500
1	*25th,*		500
1	*30th,*		500
1	*35th,*		500
1	*40th,*		1000
1	*45th,*		1000
1	*50th,*		1000
1	*55th,*		1000
1	*first drawn No. on the last day, when there shall be only 600 tickets in the wheel,*		6000
6274	*prizes.*	*dolls.*	90,000

Considerably less than two blanks to a prize.

The prizes to be paid 30 days after the close of the drawing—subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

*** Tickets for sale by

George Taylor, jun. No. 85, South Second-street.

Matthew M'Connell, No. 82, Chesnut-street; or

ADAM PREMIR, No. 134, *South Sixth-street;*
ANTHONY HOOKEY, *Corner of Green and Third-str.*
CHARLES BOWMAN, No 16, *Bud-street,*

(Commissioners.)

Whole Tickets, $6—Half Tickets, $3 25—Quarter Tickets, $1 75.

Prizes in other lotteries received in payment.

☞ Letters addressed to either of whom, post-paid and inclosing the cash, will be duly attended to.

August 24th, 1804. ep23t.

FALL GOODS.

William Temple,

Has received by the ship Edward and Charles from London

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Suitable to the approaching season.

HE expects an additional supply, to complete an assortment, by the ship Sally, from London, and Lotana from Liverpool, which he will dispose of on his usual low terms.

Richmond, Sept. 7th, 1804. tf

Elegant Piano Fortes for sale.

HENLEY & Co.

Grand, Portable Grand, Patent Side-Board, and Plain PIANO FORTE MAKERS,

INFORM the citizens of Richmond, they manufacture Instruments of the above description, on the newest and most approved plans, with Pedal's Patent Swell, Sonophant and French Harp Stop, which they warrant to be equal, if not superior, to any imported, and on more reasonable terms.

Musical Instruments, of all kinds, repaired, &c.—Apply at Mr. Prichard's Book-Store, Main-street, or at Wm. Davidson's.

July 17th, 1804.

The Subscriber

HAS FOR SALE,

HOLLAND Gin, in pipes; Malaga Wine, in quarter casks; Cotton and Wool Cards, in boxes; Chocolate, per box; White Lead, Spanish Brown, and Yellow Ochre, ground in oil; Nutmegs; Patent Shot; Bar and Sheet Lead; Mould Candles; Writing and Wrapping Paper; Country and Swedish Iron; Sheet ditto; Liver Oil; Copperas; Allum; Flaxseed; Indigo; Refined Salt Petre; Ground Ginger; Pepper; 20d, 12d, 10d and 8d Nails and Brads; German and Blister'd Steel; Cart Boxes; Straws of Tumblers; assortment of Shoes; hhd. and bbl. Gauging Rods; Hamilton's Snuff; Nail Rods; Short Pipes.

HENRY ROVEY.

September 25.

BLANK BONDS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Richmond James River Company.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Richmond James River Company, on the 5th of October, 1804—

Resolved, That a second requisition of FIVE DOLLARS on each share be made on the Stockholders, and that the same be paid to the Treasurer on or before the 15th of November next.

Extract from the Minutes,

ROBERT POLLARD, Cl.

To Rent,

And possession given immediately,

A CONVENIENT and pleasantly situated DWELLING-HOUSE, with two Kitchens and Smoke-House, on the street leading from Shockoe Creek to the Canal Basin, and adjoining the lot and dwelling-house of Mr. William Mitchell.

Also, to rent, two BRICK TENEMENTS, on the street leading to Col. Mayo's Bridge, which will be very convenient for wholesale and commission merchants. Possession of these two Tenements will be given when finished, which is supposed will be in all next month. The terms will be made known by

JAMES INNES.

Richmond, June 7th, 1804.

At a court continued and held for the county of Lancaster, at the court-house, on Friday the 24th day of August, 1804,

William Newby and Richard Newby, adm'rs. of Oswald Newby, dec'd. Pl'ffs. } *In*

AGAINST

Job Carter and Ellyson Currie, Def'ts. } *Chancery.*

THIS day came the plaintiffs, by their counsel, and the defendant Job Carter, not having entered his appearance and given security according to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel. It is ordered, That the said defendant do appear here on the third Monday in November next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that the defendant Ellyson Currie retain in his hands a sufficiency of the effects of the defendant Job Carter to satisfy the plaintiffs' demands, with the costs of this suit; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and also posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

J. TOWLES, C.

DOCTOR WILSON,

HAS taken (as a temporary residence) the house lately occupied by Doctor Adams, opposite the Bell Tavern, and intends to combine the Apothecaries business with the practice of Physic. He is now opening a part, and expects by the next arrivals from Philadelphia, the balance of a fresh and very general assortment of Medicines, and other articles in the Apothecaries line, which will be sold on the lowest terms. Orders from the Country, Receipts, &c. will be carefully attend to.

Richmond, June 25th, 1804. law6w.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, October 6th, 1804.

BETWEEN

Henry Banks, Plaintiff.

AND

Nathaniel Anderson, and others, Defendants.

IN this cause, the sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and four, the court, recommitting to master commissioner Gray his report, directeth the accounts annexed to it to be so returned, as they would have been stated, if the Falling Garden had not been sold, and the decree of the Court of Hustings had not been pronounced; and directeth that an account between the plaintiff, and the defendant George Winston, debiting the latter with the rents of the ground and house occupied by Richard Smyth, and crediting that defendant with the value of durable improvement thereon by him, and stating the vouchers and evidences of payment of the purchase money by him: and also to state an account between the plaintiff and him or them, for whom the defendant, Thomas Stewardson is agent; and report these matters to the court, in order to a final decree.

A Copy—Teste,

P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Commissioner's Office, Richmond, Oct. 11, 1804.

THE parties concerned are desired to take notice, that I have appointed Thursday the 13th day of December next for carrying into effect the within decree, upon which day their attendance is required at my office, with their papers and accounts ready for examination and settlement.

WM. RAY, M. C.

Will Be Sold,

To the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 11th day of December next, at the late dwelling-house of Drury Ragsdale, deceased, in King William county,

ALL the personal ESTATE of the said deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; a Coachee & Gig, in good repair; the crop of Corn, Fodder and Shucks; Plantation Utensils, &c. &c. A credit of 6 months will be allowed for all sums above Ten Dollars, upon giving bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid.

There will also be positively sold, for ready money, upwards of twenty SLAVES; among them are valuable house servants and likely boys and girls.

The sale will continue from day to day until all are sold.

All persons having claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them in before the first day of December next, else this notice will be plead in bar, of all coming in after that day.

JOHN FOX, Adm'r. with the Will annexed of

Drury Ragsdale, dec.

October 1, 1804. law6w

There will also be sold, at the same time and place, 400 acres of LAND, part of the tract whereon Barbara Ragsdale, widow and devisee of Drury Ragsdale, dec, now lives, who will make conveyance of the premises in fee simple; a part of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale; for the balance a credit will be allowed. The terms will be particularly made known on that day; or I will treat privately for the Land, and conclude a bargain previously.

JOHN FOX,

For Barbara Ragsdale.

ALMANACS

For 1805

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.